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WORK OF CONGRESS.

The Senate Attacks the Soldiers' Home Management.

POLYGAMY LENGTHILY DISCUSSED.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Passed—The House Devotes the Day to the Original Package Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

Among the amendments reported by the committee on appropriations and agreed to by the Senate are the following: Inserting an appropriation for the construction, building and enlargement of the military posts from \$650,000 to \$800,000; an amendment to add to the appropriation of \$400,000 for artificial lands or commutation therefor the words: "And in cases of commutation the money shall be paid directly to the soldier, sailor or marine and no fee or compensation shall be allowed or paid to any agent or attorney."

This was made the text of a statement by Mr. Cockrell to the effect that it has been the practice of the various departments not to inform creditors of the fact that money is due them and that the practice is encouraged in the interest of claim agents. Mr. Cockrell insisted that it is the duty of the government, whenever its records show an indebtedness to any person, soldier or citizen, to hunt that person up and pay him.

The amendment was finally agreed to.

The following amendments were also agreed to: Inserting an item of \$18,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores to be issued to the State of Washington in place of ordnance borrowed from the Territory of Washington by the State of Oregon; increasing the appropriation for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, Cal., from \$90,000 to \$117,000.

An amendment was adopted increasing the amount summed up as the total of the appropriations for all national soldiers' homes from \$2,611,700 to \$2,666,000.

An amendment to add to the paragraph as to the appointment of managers of national homes the words: "And Wm. B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Thomas W. Hyde, of Maine; John C. Black, of Illinois and George W. Steel, of Indiana, for the term of office commencing April 21, 1890, to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office and by the increase provided hereby." This gave rise to a long discussion.

Mr. Plumb said hereafter he should not vote to continue any manager in the board any longer than one term of six years. He believed in the renovation of the board. The management of the National Home was not as wise, conservative or economical as it should be.

Mr. Allison presented for Mr. Hawley an amendment proposing the name of Lewis B. Gunkel, of Ohio, in place of General Harris, who recently died. Mr. Sherman suggested the name of S. S. Yoder in place of Mr. Steel, who has been appointed Governor of Oklahoma.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to, modified by the insertion of the names of Gunkel and Yoder. The paragraph now appointed managers of the National Home: Edmund N. Morrell, of Kansas, for the unexpired term of John A. Martin, deceased; Alfred L. Pearson, of Pennsylvania, for the unexpired term of John F. Hartman, deceased; Lewis B. Gunkel, of Ohio, for the unexpired term of L. N. Harris, deceased; Wm. B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Thos. W. Hyde, of Maine; John C. Black, of Illinois, and Samuel Yoder, of Ohio.

An amendment appropriating \$4,000 for aid to the Industrial Christian Home Association, in Utah, recently established for the protection of Mormon women desiring to escape from polygamy, provoked a long discussion.

Mr. Cockrell said it had never had more than twenty inmates.

Mr. Edmunds admitted that not many Mormon women took advantage of the home, but it was an open invitation to them.

Mr. Vest said the government had appropriated \$50,000 for the home and Congress was now asked to appropriate \$400,000 a year for no other purpose than to pay the salaries of a lot of people who had married to the same man in violation of the laws of the United States.

It was a notorious fact, he said, that the women of Utah were more opposed to doing away with polygamy than the men. This arose, not from any degraded feeling, but from religious conviction. Senator Pomeroy had had an idea that the suffrage ought to be given to the women of Utah, so that they could escape from polygamy; they got it and every one of them voted the polygamy ticket.

Mr. Edmunds admitted that the women of Utah voted the wrong way, but it was on the same principle that the colored men of the South voted the Democratic ticket, probably from religious enthusiasm.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Vest resented the drift of some remarks of Mr. Edmunds as to his (Vest's) opposition to anti-Mormon legislation. He said he was as much opposed to polygamy as any one, but there was a line beyond which he would not go.

Mr. Plumb expressed the opinion that the home was an utter failure and said he found that to be the general view in Salt Lake.

Mr. Edmunds intimated that the Senator from Kansas, like other righteous men who had gone into strange places, had fallen among persons who did not tell all the truth. He knew that there was opposition to the home in Salt Lake because the property was wanted for speculation.

This led to a warm personal colloquy between Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Plumb, which lasted some time.

The amendment was finally agreed to as also an inserting an item for the payment of \$8,745 to the widow of the late Chief Justice Waite, for the balance of his year's salary.

ing to cost \$500,000 by substituting the provision for a section of the library of Congress and appropriating \$25,000 for its outfit.

After the adoption of some further amendments, the bill was reported to the Senate and all the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole, except those as to the irrigation question. The discussion on the irrigation question occupied hours of time, and the amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

The tariff bill was taken up as unfinished business and Mr. Aldrich gave notice that he would move to take it up at 2 o'clock on Monday. The Senate then, at 8:45 o'clock, adjourned.

The House.
WASHINGTON, July 19.—The House continued the discussion on the original package bill.

Mr. Lelbach, of New Jersey, said intemperance had never been rooted out by legislation. From his own personal observation he was satisfied that intemperance was on the decline. This was largely due to the use of that mild beverage, beer. To the prohibitionists as to the fanatics, however, this was the detested of all stimulants. He believed the substitute proposed by Mr. Adams would meet the requirements. There was one sure way in which the people of Kansas and of Iowa could get rid of the original package store, and that was not to pay or recognize it.

Mr. Hayes, of Iowa, preferred a little liberty to a good deal of sentimental States' rights. He contended that the prohibition of Iowa was enforced and he denied from observation made on a recent visit to his state that there were original package saloons in Iowa, at least he had not seen one nor had he heard of one being there until he returned to Washington.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, believed in the constitutionality and propriety of the proposed legislation. This was not a question of prohibition or high or low license. It was a question whether the people in their state organizations had the right to protect their homes, firesides and families from unlicensed, unrestrained, unrestricted rum traffic. At present, the original package decision might affect the prohibition states alone, but in a little time all the states would be infested by lawless characters, who kept original package stores and license laws and local option laws would be violated. There ought not to be a vote cast against the proposed legislation.

After further debate the House took a recess, the evening session to be for debate only.

At the evening session a number of addresses were made and the House adjourned at 10:30.

HE LEFT THE HOTEL.

A FLY CLERK WHO DIDN'T WANT THE EARTH.

The Sum of Four Hundred and Forty-one Dollars, Deposited by a Guest, Was All He Wanted.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19.—Harry Cummings, night clerk at the Willis House, is missing, and with him \$441, the property of John Sangster. About fifteen days ago the position of night clerk at the Willis House became vacant, and Cummings, who had just arrived from California, where he claims to have been employed in various hotels, was employed on the night of the tenth. John Sangster stopped there and gave Cummings \$441 to keep for him, obtaining a clerk's receipt for that amount. Sangster called at the hotel this morning to get his money and was informed that Cummings had not been seen since Thursday morning. All inquiries fail to furnish any clue to his whereabouts.

WHAT YOU CAN'T MORTGAGE.

An Important Decision by Judge Tully on Personal Rights.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A decision was rendered by Judge Tully yesterday in a case involving a question of law that had never been passed upon before by a court. It was the suit of Offenheimer & Co., manufacturers of sausage casings, of Chicago and New York, to prevent, by injunction, George Sayre, a former employe, from going into the same business in Illinois and eighteen other states, within three years of a date mentioned and to be in their employ in consideration of a contract calling for \$1. Judge Tully decided that as a result of modern methods of commerce it made no difference whether the contract was to apply to one or more states, but that as the complainant was only employed from week to week he was made to agree that for \$1 and employment for one week he would mortgage his liberty of action and practically his means of livelihood for three years. The injunction was dissolved.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Finally Disposed of by the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, conducted the sixteenth biennial session this afternoon. The much talked of liquor question was settled, the local option men finally winning. The Supreme Lodge decided that the various grand lodges were to judge whether or not saloon keepers should be admitted to membership in lodges subordinate to them.

PARALLELING BILLS.

The Tempe News Publishes the Three Railroad Subsidy Bills.

[Special Dispatch to THE REPUBLICAN.]
TEMPE, Arizona, July 19.—The Tempe News, owned and controlled by J. L. B. Alexander, today publishes in parallel columns the Supervisors' railroad bill, the vetoed bill, and the pending subsidy bill. The publication is accompanied with a bitter denunciation of the pending bill.

The Federal Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, resumed the consideration of the Federal Election bill. They desire to complete the preparation of the measure to be submitted to the caucus early next week.

SPORTS OF THE DAY.

Day's Fine Events at the Monmouth Track.

CLOSING AT WASHINGTON PARK.

Charles Reed Buys Two Promising Horses—An Old Fashioned Polo Game in New York—From the Ball Fields.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 19.—First race, mile and a furlong—Stockton won, Judge Morrow second, Theodorus third. Time, 1:57.

Second race, two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Strathmeath won, Bolero second, Ambulance third. Time, 1:15.

Third race, midsummer handicap, one mile—Prince Royal won, Tavistock second, Enrus third. Time, 1:40.

Fourth race, mile and three-fourths—Tristan won, and Eon second. Time, 2:24.

Fifth race, mile and a furlong—Clarendon won, Adamant second, Longford third. Time, 1:57.

Sixth race, three-year-olds and up-wards, three-fourths of a mile—Jagwons, Louise second, Arab third. Time, 1:14.

Seventh race, Billow stakes, one mile—Jagwons, Orlifanue second, Philophy third. Time, 1:41.

Eighth race, five furlongs—Straight Peter won, Adventurer second, Jack of Diamonds third. Time, 1:03.

Washington Park Races.

WASHINGTON PARK, July 19.—This was the closing day. The attendance was 18,000.

First race, two-year-olds, five furlongs—Anarchist won, May Thornton second, Walnut third. Time, 1:02.

Second race, three-year-olds, one mile—Chapman won, Twilight second, Jackstall third. Time, 1:44.

Third race, Wheeler handicap, three-year-olds and upwards, mile and a quarter—Tutton won, Prince Fosse second, Hypocrite third. Time, 2:06.

Fourth race, three-year-olds and up-wards, mile and a furlong—Arundel and Winnie ran a dead heat, Atticus third. Time, 1:54.

In the run-off, Arundel won. Time, 1:50.

Fifth race, all ages, mile and a sixteenth—Clarke Fortunatus won, Churchill-Prince second, X third. Time, 1:50.

Sixth race, extra, all ages, one mile—Glen Hall won, Black Pilot second, Mandolin third. Time, 1:43.

Two High-Priced Purchases.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Charles Reed has purchased Exile from Wm. Lakeland for \$15,000, and French Park, who never ran except as a two-year-old, from Dave Gidson, for \$10,000. These two will be sent to his breeding farm in Tennessee.

Polo Games.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The old time enthusiasm prevailed at the Polo grounds today, where the New York and Cleveland teams played two games. In the second inning Welch burst a blood vessel and retired from the game. Attendance, 2,300. Score: First game—New York 18, Cleveland 4. Second game—New York 7, Cleveland 5.

THE BASEBALLISTS.

A Great Scheme to Combine Against the Brotherhood.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 19.—The Journal this afternoon has the details of a big baseball combination. The plan is for the amalgamation of the National League, the American and the Western Associations into one large organization of sixteen clubs. These will be divided into Eastern and Western circuits. In this way, baseball would once more be put on a paying basis and the combined Associations be in a position to make it very uncomfortable for the Brotherhood.

The Games Played.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The Chicago League club could do nothing with Gleason's pitching this afternoon. Attendance, 7,300. Score: Philadelphia 4, Chicago 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The Philadelphia Brotherhood nine won the third successive game from Buffalo today by batting and better all around work. Attendance, 2,400. Score: Philadelphia 8, Buffalo 1.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Brotherhood club again walloped the Pittsburgh today. Attendance, 2,300. Score: New York 18, Pittsburgh 7.

BROOKLYN, July 19.—Players game, Brooklyn 14, Cleveland 10.

BROOKLYN, July 19.—National game, Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Players' game, Philadelphia 18, Buffalo 1. Rochester 7, Columbus 1. Syracuse 3, Toledo 13.

Louisville 15, Brooklyn 12. Athletics 6, St. Louis 9.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Oakland 11, Stockton 13.

BOSTON, July 19.—The League scored another victory today in the battle of pitchers. Attendance, 4,000. Boston 6, Cincinnati 2.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Brotherhood leaders had an intensely interesting game this afternoon. It was not decided until Farrell made a two bagger in the last half of the ninth. Attendance, 8,100. Score: Boston 6, Chicago 7.

BROOKLYN, July 19.—The Brotherhood nine defeated the Cleveland nine in an exciting game this afternoon. Attendance, 1,100. Score: Brooklyn 14, Cleveland 10.

BROOKLYN, July 19.—The Brooklyn League nine won this afternoon by bunting their hits. Attendance, 2,400. Score: Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 8.

WANTS BONDS.

Secretary Windom is Ready to Buy Fifty Millions or So.

will be received for the sale to the Government of United States bonds of the Acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, for the purpose of supplying in part the requirements of the sinking fund for the current fiscal year. The circular of April 17, 1888, under which the daily purchases of bonds has heretofore been made, is rescinded.

In explanation of this circular, Secretary Windom says: "Owing to the recent light offerings of bonds the surplus has rapidly accumulated until now it is in round figures \$50,000,000, exclusive of \$23,000,000 fractional silver coin. The recent Act of Congress transferring \$55,000,000 from the funds for the redemption of national bank notes makes a large portion of this fund also available for the redemption of bonds. The department is therefore in position to retire a considerable amount of interest bearing obligations of the government and the advertisement issued today is simply intended to invite bidders to advance the date of the government. The amount taken will depend largely upon the prices at which they are offered."

THE MORMONS' MONEY.

Judge Brodhead Doesn't Want It Applied to Public Schools.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The House Judiciary Committee listened to an argument by Judge Brodhead, of St. Louis, in opposition to the Senate bill providing for the application of the forfeited Mormon Church funds to the support of the common schools of Utah. Judge Brodhead's contention was that the bill is in violation of the general law respecting charities and furthermore that the property is now in the hands of a trustee, he held that the passage of the bill was unnecessary and would prejudice the final decision of the Court.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION.

Sixteen Men Injured, of Whom Three Will Die.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon in Cassidy & Adler's iron foundry, West 55th street. The cupola in which the iron is melted and which contained ten tons of molten matter exploded just as the molders were getting ready to cast and a large portion of the ceiling mass was blown about in all directions. Sixteen men were burned, of whom Peter Scolon, August Barteld, and Edward McNally, will die. The others, while sustaining painful burns, are not in a serious condition. Eighty men were at work in the room, and it is marvelous that no more were injured.

A RAILROAD SQUABBLE.

Mr. Huntington and his Associates are Enjoined.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Ex-Judge Dittenhofer as counsel for M. Gersheim & Co., yesterday secured the Justice's signature to a perpetual injunction against the Central Trust Company, C. P. Huntington, and others, restraining them from issuing stock of the Houston & Texas Central railroad, on the ground that the Trust Company had not made the proposed assessment of seventy-three per cent required by the plan of reorganization a reference to the new assessment of \$71.40 a share, it was declared on Thursday by the trust company, Judge Dittenhofer said, that the deduction of \$1.00 was far from satisfactory to his clients. It had, he said, been fixed upon by the same calculations and assessments, the difference being due to the addition of interest and the deduction of earnings in the hands of the receiver, but it would be difficult to see how the trust company could have made any other assessment without acknowledging that it had committed a gross wrong on the stockholders in making the first assessment.

NOT FOR SOUTH DAKOTA.

Judge Hancy Says No Original Package Saloons Go There.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 19.—Judge Hancy, of this district, sustained his temporary injunction closing the Original Package houses in this city. The grounds given for the decision are that the enabling Act admitting South Dakota to statehood authorized the enactment of the prohibition clause in the state constitution. Such enabling act having been passed by Congress subsequently to the passage of the interstate commerce law, the prohibition law received the sanction of Congress and the Supreme Court decision does not therefore apply to South Dakota. This brings up a new question, which will be carried up and which, it is believed, will be of great importance to all of the new States which have adopted prohibition.

IN ALASKAN WATERS.

The George W. Elder in Some Danger in Shallow Water.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Lieutenant Commander Parenhalt, commanding the United States steamship Pinta, in a dispatch to the Navy Department dated July 4, at Sitka, Alaska, says the mail steamer George W. Elder ran aground in Whistledown Narrows, off Sitka. She had on board several hundred Alaskan tourists. The Pinta went to her rescue and succeeded in towing her into deep water. She subsequently went to Sitka. An offer to convey the Elder to Port Townsend, Wash., was declined with thanks, the captain promising he would go back by the inside passage and beach his vessel in case of danger.

ANOTHER MAN GONE WRONG.

The Treasurer of Marin County, California, Shot Four Thousand.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—A Chronicle special from San Rafael says: J. L. Austin, treasurer of Marin County, was taken into custody yesterday and is still in prison. The auditor and district attorney discovered a deficit of nearly four thousand dollars in the county funds and Treasurer Austin voluntarily surrendered himself to the sheriff, pending investigation. Austin is serving his second term as treasurer and he and his family have always been held in high esteem. He claims that his office has been robbed of the missing money.

A Little Alabama Family Affair.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 18.—An Advertiser special from Tusculum says

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Speculation as to the Cause of the Emperor's Return.

BISMARCK NOT IN IT AT COURT.

The Empress Frederick Notifies Him That He Must Not Use Any of Her or Her Husband's Letters.

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BERLIN, July 19.—The Reichsanzeiger declares that the shortening of the Emperor's trip was not due to the political situation, but the facts contradict this statement. Affairs in the East are hastening to a crisis and this caused the Emperor to advance the date of his conference with the Czar. The rulers will meet on August 10.

The *Norve Verden* says the position in Armenia and Bulgaria will remain in statu quo so far as Russia is concerned, until the imperial interviews are over.

The question of Prince Bismarck's right to divulge directly or suggestively through interviews his knowledge of state affairs, acquired while he was Chancellor, will be decided upon by the Emperor's return. Allusions which appear in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* disavow a desire of Bismarck to publicly implicate the Queen Dowager Frederick in plotting against him. She has just intensified his anger by warning him that if the report is true that he is preparing his memoirs, he must publish none of her letters or her husband's without her consent, and intimating that he would be prosecuted if he failed to comply.

The official expectation is that the Emperor will direct the application to Bismarck of the rule which Bismarck himself prepared after the Von Arnim trial, for ministers of state to take oath not to publish anything relating to state business without permission from their sovereign.

At the secret conference between Prince Alexander, of Battenburg, and Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, the former assured Ferdinand that he had no ambition to return to Bulgaria. He adopted Major Politz's boy, because the child was his godson, and it had nothing to do with politics. He advised Ferdinand to return to his post and govern constitutionally, and promised if war should break out that he would serve in the Bulgarian army.

A report was published a short time ago to the effect that Minister Lucius, in receiving a deputation on train in American park, that it was Holland's express intention to rescind the prohibition in the interior. Lucius has assured Minister Phelps that the government is still unwilling to take such steps.

DASTARDLY ROBBERS.

Foiled in the Attempt to Rob a Train in Ohio.

VAN WERT, Ohio, July 19.—A bold attempt at train robbery was made last night on the Cincinnati, Jackson and Michigan Railroad. Three men boarded the engine of the north-bound passenger train at Enterprise, Ohio, and attacked Engineer Vandevender and his fireman with hammers and coupling-pins, knocking both senseless. They did not succeed in stopping the train, however, probably owing to the plucky fight made by the trainmen, and jumped off before reaching Van Wert. The engineer and fireman were both lying senseless in the cab. The locomotive and train, which should have stopped at Van Wert station, rushed through the yard at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Here it collided with a switch engine and Engineer Vandevender was found dead in the wreck. The fireman is still unconscious, and it cannot be learned whether the engineer was killed by the robbers or met death in the collision. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

WANT DAMAGES.

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Sued.

PORTLAND, Ogn., July 19.—Nine suits for damages, aggregating \$125,000, were recently begun in the State Circuit Court, at the Dalles, against the Oregon Short Line and the Utah Northern railroads. They were today transferred to the United States Court in this city. The suits are brought by four persons who were injured by the falling of a car through a bridge near the cascades last February, and by relatives of five men killed in the same accident.

Pleasuries of a Kentucky Campaign.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—It is reported that at Hubbard's Mill, Knox county, during a political speaking contest, last Thursday, the Smith and Messer factions got into a quarrel. Firing began almost simultaneously, and the crowd fled in almost every direction. When the fight was over, four had been killed, two on each side. Several others were wounded.

Escaped from Indians.

LINKVILLE, July 19.—Reports of a shooting affray between a man named Garret and some Indians on the reservation reached here today. Garret bought a pony from the Indians and was taking the horse away when he was attacked by two Indians, and several shots were exchanged. The horse was wounded, and after a running fight of several miles the animal fell dead. Garret escaped on foot through the timber.

The Death Roll.

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—Charles Macley, formerly State Senator from San Francisco, and one of the presidential electors on the Republican ticket when Abraham Lincoln was re-elected, died at San Fernando today, aged 68.

The Last Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Representative Henderson, of Iowa, from the committee on appropriations, reported to the House the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills.

They May Fight.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19.—At a mass meeting at Marion, yesterday, Captain Tillman, a gubernatorial candidate, bitterly attacked the Charleston *News and Courier*, Sherry Hughson, the representative of that paper, resented the attack and called Tillman an "infernal liar." There was nearly a bloody fight between the friends of the two men and a duel is looked for.

A LOOK AT CLIFTON.

One of the Most Prosperous Camps of the Territory.

EVIDENCES OF SCOTCH NERVE.

Rich and Prosperous Mines Finely Developed—Some Marvelous Engineering Feats Accomplished on a Small Railway.

Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN.

CLIFTON, Ariz., July 16.—Nestled along the San Francisco river in the mountains of Eastern Graham county lies the busy little mining camp of Clifton, Arizona. Being off a direct line of travel and the mines principally owned by foreign capitalists, the place is probably less familiar to the majority of Arizonians than any other camp of considerable importance in the Territory. While not quite as large as the mines of the Copper Queen Company at Bisbee, they are very considerable and support a most thriving settlement. There are about 400 men employed in the mines and smelters and a population of near 2000 depend upon their labor. As mentioned above the property is owned mainly by foreign capital, the principal office of the company being located at Edinburgh, Scotland. The Superintendent of the different departments such as furnaces, mines, railways, etc., are Scotchmen, as are in fact a majority of the workmen. All are men of education and culture and possessed of that indomitable Scotch will which knows no failure.

As evidence of their persistency and faith in the ultimate success of the mines may be mentioned the wonderful railroad building at a cost of several millions of dollars, before scarcely any ore had been taken from the earth. But such persistency won finally as it ought always to do.

First was built a three-foot gauge railroad from Lordsburg, N. M., at a connection with the Southern Pacific to Clifton, a distance of seventy-one miles. This road in itself is a giant piece of engineering, the grade in reaching the summit of the Piconello spur of the Mogollon mountains, seven miles south of Clifton, being forty feet to the mile and the curves in several places being on an arc of a circle of 32°.

But the most wonderful piece of engineering in connection with this vast property and for that matter in the world is the twenty-inch gauge railroad which runs from the smelter and reduction works at Clifton, up Chase Creek Canyon to the mines above. Every little while one reads about the enormous grades on the Rio Grande in Colorado, or upon the Northern Pacific in crossing the Mullen mountains, yet none of these compare to this description of the new trans-Andes railroad in South America, in which it was said, if I remember aright, that the grade on the Chili side was in some places 265 feet to the mile, the heaviest grade of any railway in the world.

Right here in our own Territory of Arizona we have a railroad which far exceeds that. The main line of this twenty-inch railroad is nine miles in length and with its several branches has a total length of sixteen miles. In no place on the main line is the grade less than 200 feet to the mile while at one point for a distance of about three furlongs the grade is at the rate of 303 feet to the mile. The engine and cars for this road are built especially for it in Pittsburgh, Pa. The engines weigh twelve tons each. The cars are of steel and weigh a little over half a ton each and have a carrying capacity of about three and a half tons of ore.

Capt. U. E. Davis, the engineer in charge in the construction of this road in speaking of it said: "I take more pride in this work than any other piece of engineering in all my life. I was one of the engineers in the construction of the Central Pacific of the Southern Pacific and have had charge of other small lines. None of these, however, presented obstacles but what any engineer of fairly good skill could solve. But this I consider a great conception. Not only the greatest grades but the greatest curves, one of the latter being on an arc of 45 degrees, and its successful working setting at naught all the old and prescribed rules of engineering science. I shall always consider this the crowning triumph of my life."

The mines at Clifton were first discovered by some soldiers of the California column who had been dispatched to find a road down the Gila river, and coming to a box canyon, were obliged to turn back, when they came across the hill on which is located the Longfellow mine, discovering the copper and iron which has since developed